New York, Tuesday, April 29, 1845.

Probable War with Mexico. We give in another column the lates: intelligence from Mexico. It is of the most interesting char-

acter. It will be perceived that the Mexican goveroment have adopted the course which we predicted they would take in regard to their relations with this country. The Mexican Minister has very haughtily declined any correspondence with Mr. Shannen, and although a declaration of war has not as yet been formally made, yet the Mexi can government has assumed a distinctly warlike attitude, and it is not at all unlikely that the next intelligence may inform us of the commencement of open hostilities. The letter of Senor Cuevas states with sufficient explicitness the purpose of his government-an appeal to arms, if the United States persist in their present policy with regard to Texas.

What is the meaning of all this? How comes it that Mexico, who has been utterly unable for several years past to reduce Texas to obedience, should now soca valierly cast out her threats, or dream of making war against the United States-a power capable of utterly swallowing her up? The reason of this singular anomaly in the conduct of Mexico is to be found in the fact that she has been stimulated and incitediby English and French agents. The recent scamperings of Mr. Elliott, the British Charge, and M. Saligny, the agent of the French government, and the proposed convention of foreign diplomatists in Washington, with a variety of recent diplomatic movements, including the position assumed by the British Ministry in both Houses of Parliament, indicate that some grand and general scheme of operations has been concocted, in which Mexico is to play an important part, aided by the antiannexation move in Texas, in opposition to the United States.

The whole aspect of the political world just now does, indeed, appear to indicate that a general concerted movement is gradually forming on the part of the monarchical powers of Europe against this Republic, and with which accidental circumstan ces have combined the South American Republics The object is to intimidate this country in its progress to civilization, refinement and power.

What is to be done in such a crisis? Shall our government stand idly looking on, talking and blustering ? Is it not time for the President to call an extra session of Congress at once, for the purpose of putting the country in an attitude of defence. so that she may be fully prepared to resist and overwhelm all who would invade her rights, trample on her national dignity, impede her progress, and place limits to the natural growth of her empire and

MR. HAMBLIN'S APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.-Mr. Hamblin has made the following appeal to the citi. zens of New York. He is certainly in a condition which demands the sympathy of the community, and we have great pleasure in publishing his card:

To the Pullic.—I appeal to the sympathy of New York. Again has a dire caismity befallen me, and this time with almost a crushing weight. The Bowery Theatre is for the fourth time a mouldering heap of ashea. A hundred thousand dollars worth of property has been swallowed up in one short hour—not a single dollar insured—and I stand before the public, after long years of arduous struggling, once more a ruined man. Stricken, but still not desparing. The event is too recent, and learful in its consequences, to allow me to express my-cli with any composure. I feel benumbed by the suddenness and force of the blow. I have worked hard and hopingly to recover from past misfortunes of an enormous magnitude. I have arrisen again and again from reverses that were trying, may, quite ruinous, and I had just reached, as I vainly thought, the goal of my painful endurance, in a perfect redemption from long pressing engagements and heavy obligations, when, to my dismay and grief, I find myself prostrated anew: despoiled of fortune, crippled in resources, and sorely smitten at heart. I submit with resignation to this last and heaviest affliction, though I can but feel and mourn over it—and the only consolution leit me is the earnest belief that the public of New York will not see me so suddenly overwhelmed, almost to sinking, without a generous readiness to aid and relieve me. I am discouraged and well nigh subdued, but not desperate. If I were indifferent to my own appalling losses, and disposed to abandon all attempt to retrieve them, yet I am bound in feeling to rouse my energies in behalf of those who have suffered with me—for no less than 100 persons are thrown out of employment. On their behalf, if not my own, I make my appeal. I know not in what shape or torm to present it, for I am yet bewildered by this abrupt and complete destruction; still am I resolved to struggle till the last.

I amy be weakened by effort, reduced in conf which demands the sympathy of the community, and we have great pleasure in publishing his card

All this, however, is vague and inconclusive.ne 1 Mr. Hamblin asks the st pathy of the people, but unless it be directed to some practical purpose, it will quickly evaporate, without leading to any real benefit to the sufferen We advise Mr. Hamblin to go to work at once and make arrangements for building the new theatre in Broadway. In the present state and prospects of theatrical affairs in this city, there is every reason to believe that it would be a very successful undertaking.

No doubt the other theatres now in existence such as the Chatham, the new Bowery Theatre, and Palmo's, will endeavor to supply the void created by the destruction of Hamblin's theatre, and certainly till the new theatre be erected in Broadway, they will have an excellent chance o dividing the spoils. In particular, the new Bowery theatre is likely to prosper. It has chances not possessed by any of its rivals. The immense mass of the population in that quarter of the city who have been in the habit of spending their evenings at the theatre for a shilling a piece, or two shill lings for the best seat in the boxes, will want some place of amusement in this pleasant season, and they will seek the old locality in preference to any

THE BROWNSONIAN MODE OF PROSELYTISM .- Phi losopher Brownson is beyond any doubt, the most zealous disciple of the school of that sage reformer,

Proved his religion orthodox By spostolic blows and knocks

that we of this generation have seen. The other day he made a most vigorous effort at the conver sion of a young man to the Catholic faith, by knock ing him down and beating him almost to a jelly. Through all his Protean changes, our philosophe has been equally pugnacious. When an infidel, he just as stoutly maintained that he alone was right and the whole world in error, and was ready to knock down any opponent. As a rationalist, he was equally confident of his monopoly of the truth, and equally prepared to work out the salvation of his neighbors by giving them a sound drubbing. When he was a Presbyterian, he was more convinced than ever, that he only was right and all the world wrong; and now that he is a Catholic, he has the same peace and joy in believing, and is always ready to give a reason for the hope that is in him by knocking down any opponent. He has now been nearly long enough Catholic, and will next be something that has never yet been heard of in the regions of belief. But whatever he may be, we may rest assured, that the philosopher will always be positive that he is right and all others wrong, and prepared to knock any one down who dares to insinuate ought to the

WEBSTER, THE PIRATE.-It will be seen on reference to our law reports, that, notwithstanding all the noise and tumult that has been created abou the capture of this man-the sailor who has been arrested under this name, charged as the accomplice of Babe-turns out to be the person he represents himself—namely, a young man named Veil Mr. Vacarey, of Alexandria, the gentleman who shipped Webster on board the "Sarah Lavinia." has come forward and declared the prisoner not to be Webster. The young man, Veil, is a very welllooking person, with fair hair and light blue eyesvery well dressed in sailor's costume, and is about twenty-five years of age. His appearance is much in his favor. It is understood he will be discharged

THE RELIGIOUS, PHILOSOPHICAL, BENEVOLENT AND NEW MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARIES —The periods again close at hand when the various religious se at hand when the various religious and philosophical societies hold their annual meetings. They promise this year to be more than usually interesting. The following is the proramme of the old, orthodox anniversaries:

Anniversaries in New York, May, 1845. SUNDAY, MAY 47H.

The Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. will preach the annual sermon before the Foreign Evangelical Society, at 74 o'clock, P. M. in the Church of Rev. Dr. Mason, Bleecker street.
New York Bible Society, Sermon, Tabernacle, 7;
o'clock, P. M. American Seamen's Friend Society, Broadway Taber

American Anti-Slavery Society, Tabernacle, 10 A. M. Business meetings at the Minerva Rooms, late Concert Hall, Broadway.

New York and American Sunday School Union. Procession of children and exercises in the Tabernacle, at Society, P. M., and addresses at the same place, at 7½ in the exemine.

he evening.
Foreign Evangelical Society, Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church
in Washington rquare, 74 F. M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 7TH.
American Tract Society, Tabernacle, 10 A. M.
American Home Missionary Society, Tabernacle, at 73

American Home Missionary Society, Tabernacle, at 73
P. M.
New York State Cotonization Society, Bleecker street,
(Dr. Mason's) church, 74
P. M.
American Femsle Moral Reform Society, Greene street,
(Methodist) church, 74
P. M.
THURBDAY, MAY STH.
American Bible Society, Tabernacle, 10 A. M.
Exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb.
American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the
Jews, in the Reformed Dutch Church (Rev. Mr. Fisher's)
corner of Broome and Greend streets, 7
P. M.
FEIDAY, MAY STH.

A. B. C. F. M., Tabernacie, 10 A. M.
But besides these we are to have an Infidel Conention - a Socialist Convention - an Abolition Convention in favor of a dissolution of the Union -a Mormon Convention-and Conventions of all sorts and complexions for the reformation of the world, the revolution of established opinion, and the propagation of new theories of society, religion and philosophy. David Hale's millennium will be more beatific this year than ever. We will, as usual, give to all these movements appropriate space in our chronicles of the times.

THE GEOLOGICAL CONVENTION AT NEW HAVEN .-We would desire some of the students at New Haven, to give us a full and accurate report of the doings of the Geological Convention about to assemble at that pleasant seat of learning and phi osophy. We will pay handsomely for such a report, which we want in addition to that to be furished by our own corps of reporters, because we regard this Convention, called and directed by the presiding genius of Silliman, one of the greatest geologists of the age, and one of the leading spirits of New England, as a very important affair.

THEATRICALS-THE PARK.-The Seguins comnenced their engagement last night at the Park, and were welcomed by one of the most splendid houses we have seen since the season of the Italian Opera. Every part of the house was crowded to suffocation. The "Bohemian Girl" was received with great approbation. Most of the airs have now become universal favorites, and elicited far more enthusiastic applause than when the opera was first produced here. The encores were much more enthusiastic and frequent. Frazer sings infinitely better than he did, and Mrs. Seguin never acquitted herself with more eclat. She looked and sung charmingly. On the fall of the curtain the Seguins were loudly called for, and received the hearty applause of the crowded and brilliant house. The opera will be repeated to-night.

MUSICAL.-Borghese, Ricci, and the portion of he Italian troupe who have been recently performing at New Orleans, are about to proceed to Mexio, where no doubt a good harvest awaits them De Begnis was offered an engagement by them, but declined on account of his arrangements in this city. He has an agent at present in Italy, collecting a troupe, and intends to re-establish the Opera here next winter on a grand scale.

A movement is also on foot to procure Palmo's theatre next season for Pico and Sanquirico, the latter being also at work in the collection of materials for an operatic company.

The Borghese troupe may also, very probably, b here next season. We have thus the prospect of plenty of Opera. Simpson is also preparing for a brilliant campaign. He will bring over a ballet from Europe; and altogether, next season will give us, we have all reason to believe, a splendid variety of theatrical and operatic amusement.

grand complimentary concert for the benefit of Madame Otto is to be given at the Tabernacle this evening. The programme is attractive in the highest degree. Pico, De Begnis, Sanquirico, the fair beneficiary herself, and a host of talent besides. will make the entertainment one of the most agreeable ever presented to the people of this city. Madame Otto is deservedly a great public favorite. Her services have always been cheerfully rendered in the sacred cause of charity, and we are sure that the concert to-night will evince how highly she is appreciated, both as an artist and a generous

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The democrats count confidently of a handsome majority in the lower House of Assembly, and a good majority of the members of Congress. So far as heard from, the democrats have gained five, and the whigs two delegates. The election of five democratic mempers of Congress is known almost to a certainty.

NAVAL -The U. S. frigate Macedonian arrived and anchored about nine miles to the Southward of Sandy Hook, on Sunday about noon. She is still prevented by light head winds from coming up.-One of her boats was despatched and has reached the city. The Macedonian sailed from Santa Cruz, April 9th, and communicated with Ponce, Porto Rico, on the 10th. She has been absent

Porto Rico, on the 10th. Sac has been absent from the United States 21 months and 10 days, during which time she has been cruising on the coast of Africa, for the protection of American interests, and the suppression of the slave-trade. Other crew of upwards of four hundred men, she has lost but one man by sickness, andhas not had a single case of African fever. The officers and men now in her, have all returned in the enjoyment of excellent health. No news.

List of Officers on Board.—Commodere M. C. Perry, late Commander m-chief of the United States naval forces on the West-coast of Africa; Joel Abbot, Acting Captain; Chas. H. Poor, Lieutenant; Bushred W. Hunter, Lieutenant; George Wells, Acting Lieutenant; Matthew C. Perry, Acting Lieutenant; Joel S. Kennard, Acting Master; E. L. Dubarry, Fieet Surgeon; Henry Etting, Purser; Jabez C. Rich, Commanding officer of Marines; Wm. P. Rogers, Commodere's Secretary; Martin Roche, Professor of Mathematics; Joshua Huntingson and Chas. Eversäeld, Assistant Surgeons; John F. Abbot, Alphonso Barbot, Passed Midshipmen; Peter Wager, Wm. D. Austin, Wingste Pilsbury, Wm. Mitcheli, A. H. Waring, Adrien Desionde and Joseph A. Seawell, Midshipmen; Commodore's Clerk, Mm. F. Perry; Captain's Clerk, John Mills; Gunner, John Clapham; Sailmaker, Wm. H. Brayton; Carpenter, Amos Chick; Purser's Steward, William Beers; Master's Mate, Joseph Doumell.

List of Officers attached to the U. S. ship

LIST OF OFFICERS attached to the U. S. ship List of Oppicans attached to the U. S. ship Saratoga, of the Gulf squadron, ready for sea. Commander, Irvine Shubrick; Lieutenants, Oliver S. Glisson, John L. Ring, Charles Hunter, Alonzo B. Davis, Acting Mastar, Callender Br. George Noland; Surgeon, M. G. DeLaney; Purser, John O. Bradford; Assistant Surgeon, Bernard Henry; Lieut. of Marines, John S. Devlin; Captain's Clerk, Clement H. Stevens; Midshipmen, J. Malachi Ford, T. Branford Shubrick, Robert W. Coott, Charles Leitner, Joseph L. Friend, Charles F. Hopkins, Henry H. Key, John J. Hanson; Master's Mate, John W. W. Dyes; Bostswalin, William Smith; Gunner, John G. Williamton; Carpenter, John O. Butler; Sail Maker, Electius Middleton.

Charles Tyrrell.—The Harpers have published a new edition of this deeply interesting novel, which now forms No. 8 of their pocket edition of select novels. It is one of James' best tales, and will be universally read. It is sold—two volumes in one—for twenty-five cents.

Canal Street Saloon, No. 118 Canal Street.—C. Consalv, the proprietor of this elegant house of retreshment, is a very gentlemanly Mexican, who rendered great assistance to the American Santa Fe, and Mier prisoners. His house is furnished with the choicest wines, confectionary, ice creams, fruits, &c.; and we consider it as deserving the patronage of ladies and gentlemen, who may wish a quiet place of resort.

Important from Mexico. The Fanny arrived at New Orleans on the 20th nstant, with advices from Vera Ordz to the 12th estant.

The New Orleans Picayune, exirs, of the 20th, published the annexed intelligence. It is interestng and important :--

Mexico has not declared war against the United States; but the official paper, El Diario del Goberno, of the 3d iast, announces that it is in possession of certain movements on the part of the government of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the public, as secrecy is the soul of military operations; but that journal adds, that it trusts that the speedy and successful issue of these operations will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

withhold from the public, as secrecy is the soul of military operations; but that journal adds, that it trusts that the speedy and successful issue of these operations will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

The papers of the capital and of Vera Cruz are occupied almost exclusively with the subject of an nexation. There are not wanting those who insist that there is ne alternative left to Mexico to preserve untarnished her honor, but war. The writers take the distinction that though, from the necessity of the case, the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas might not be incompatible with national honor, the annexation (agregacion) of that department to a foreign country is a flagrant outrage. The logic of this is not so obvious as it might be. They go on to say that it is no longer an open question; that, however, they may have been distracted by civil dissensions, the present government is bound by the pledges of previous administrations; and that the protesus against annexation, made many months since, should be followed up to avoid national humilistion in the eyes of the world, and the proceedings of the United States Congress, sanctioned by the Executive, be insisted upon as a tacit declaration of war. The Mexican Congress has not yet screwed up its courage to assume the responsibility of this position.

On the 31 instant, Senor Cuevas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Chambers a long and general memorial appertaining to his Department. We have not seen it, but it is represented as a cautious and guarded exposition of the topics upon which it touches; but by the liberal papers it is deemed entirely too tame and pacific in its tone, although he argues that annexation should inevitably bring on a war. He places strong apparent confidence in the interference of European powers, which, althoush assenting to Texan independence, may, he trusts, oppose the further enlagement of United States territory. The more high-spirited editors rebuke him for these sentiments, and insi

ng are the sequel:-

which the following are the sequel:—

UNITED STATES LEGATION, March 31st, 1845.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of the United States, has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's, Senor Cuevas', Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., note of the 28th of March, announcing that the Congress of the United States has senctioned the an nexation of Toxes to its territory; that the Mexican Minister at Weshington had terminated his official relations and protested against the said act of the Congress and Gravernment of the United States, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries could not be continued. The liberal and honorable sentiments entertained by the actual Government of Mexico, had induced the undersigned to hope that the differences which exist between the two Governments could be arranged amicably upon terms just and honorable to both. It would appear, however, from the note of His Excellency Senor Cuevas, that Mexico declines to adjust these differences in this manner, and thus preserve the peace of the two countries.

manner, and thus preserve the peace of the two countries.

The undersigned can assure His Excellency Senor Cuevas, that his (Mr. Shannon's) Government entertains the liveliest desire to cultivate amicable relations with that of Mexico; and here he will improve this opportunity to repeat that which he has before communicated to the Government of Mexico, to wit: that the United States has not adopted the measure of annexation in any spirit of hostility towards Mexico, and that the U. States are anxious to settle all questions which may grow out of this measure, including that of boundaries, in terms the most just and liberal.

Having offered the olive branch of peace, and manifested a sincere desire to arrange these questions amicably and upon principles just and honorable to both Governments, the United States have done whatever is in their power to preserve the friendly relations between them, and if now remains for Mexico to decide whether they shall be continued, or whether the peace of the two countries shall be breken by a conflict equally injurious to both, and which can give satisfaction only to the enemics of civil liberty and republican institutions.

ooth, and which can give satisfaction only to the chemics of civil liberty and republican institutions.

The undersigned will pass over in silence the charge made against his Government of having violated the treaty of friendship with Mexico. The right of Texas to code the whole or a part of her territory to the United States, and the right of the United States to accept such cassion, have already been amply vindicated repeatedly. The undersigned has received no official communication as to the action of his Government in regard to the annexation of Texas to the Union; nevertheless, he cannot doubt, from the tenor of his personal correspondence, that the measure has been passed by Congress and approved by the President. He expects daily depatches from his Government, with special instructions upon this subject, and before taking any further steps, has recolved to await their arrival

The undersigned has the honor, &c.,

WILSON SHANNON, Minister, &c.

In reply to the above, the following letter was

The undersigned has the honor, &c.,

WILSON SHANNON, Minister, &c.

In reply to the above, the following letter was sent two days after:

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, April 3, 1646.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations has the honor to communicate to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, Minister, &c. &c. in reply to the note of His Excellency of the 31st of March, that the government of Mexico cannot continue diplomatic relations with the United States upon the presumption that such relations are re concileable with the law which the Fresident of the United States has approved in regard to the anneration of the department of Texas to the American Union: that this determination is founded upon the necessity which Mexico is under of maintaining no friendship with a Republic which has violated her obligations, seurped a portion of territory which belongs to Mexico by a right which she will maintain at whatever cost; that the relations between the two countries cannot be re-established before a complete reparation of that injury, [agravie] such as is demanded by good faith, justice to Mexico, and the honor of the United States, is made.

Moreover, the undersigned will take the liberty to say to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, that if the United States Government thinks that it entertained friendly sentiments towards Mexico at the time of giving such offence, and when stracking the integrity of the Republic of Mexico, this Government, (Mexico,) is very far from entertaining the same views, or of acquiescing in the assurances which his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, doing so by the order of the President of Mexico—cutting short a new discussion which the interruption of the relations of the two countries will not permit, and because nothing can be added to what this Department has already said—has the honor or renew the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

Santa Anna's trial was slowly progressing. His health is represented as being very indifferent.

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The British frigate Eurydice arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 12th inst., from Galveston with despatches, which were immediately forwarded to the capital.

Capt. Patherson, of the schooner Fanny, spoke, on the 17th inst., in lat. 20 46, lon 95 20, the American squadron, consisting of the frigate Potomae, cloop Falmouth, and brigs Fairfield and Somers, bound to Vera Cruz.

Letters had been received in Vera Cruz from the American Minister, Mr. Shaunon, who had retired to Tacubaya, that he would leave for the United States in a few days. It is probable that he is only awaiting despatches which he knows to be on their way to him, before taking leave of Mexico.

Eclipse of the Sun.—A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, gives the following information:—" on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th of May, the sun, throughout Newfoundland, Lower Ganada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New England, New York, New Jersey, and in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, will risa partially collipsed by the moon. A partial eclipse will also be seen in the greater part of Europe and Asia; bir the collipse will not be central only within the arctic circle. At no city in America will the beginning of the eclipse be visible, and the greatest obscuration only in New foundland, Fince Edwards, Cape Breton, and a part of Nova Scotia and New Branswick. In Boston the eclipse will end about 25 minutes after sunrise, in New York about 11 minutes, and in Phinadelphia about 6; but at Washington, and all places south and west thereof, the eclipse will end before the sun is above the horizon."

Spring Fashions from the Modes Parisiennes, or let April.—Flowers — For the first representation of the gendre millionaire, garlands of roses with ivy and oak leaves, tilly and other flowers engrappes, or bunches, hanging on one side on sik note; capotes and Turlatanne embroidered hat were the most worn. Number of ladies were encoffure, or in the hair garlands of flowers. Fancy straw hats, many of which were open work, with tresses of Italian braid—these were most worn at the Promenade of Long Champs.

Gormas, L. I., Ffersing and Control of Type of the Course, L. I., Ffersing and Consequent with the porting circles, trotting? What was to be done with Ludy Suffolk —the dread of all the other swift trotters. Wherever she appeared, it was given up as a bad job, and consequently she had ine field to herself, comparatively speaking. Notwithstanding all this, there were others ready and willing to enter the lists with her, and although unasconessful, showed that their spirit deserved success. To such an extent she had not ready and willing to enter the lists with the spirit deserved success. To such an extent she had not ready and willing to enter the lists with the spirit deserved success. To such an extent she had not ready and willing to enter the lists with the spirit deserved success. To such a extent she had not ready success. To such a extent she had not ready and willing, with the spirit research she will be such as the said that the said the said that the said th

The latter did not show. It was 10 to 7 on Daniel Web The latter did not show. It was 10 to 7 on Daniel Web ster—and even it was not done in 5 46—but with few takers, notwithstanding a report prevailing that he was somewhat tame. After one or two attempts they went well off together, D. Webster taking the lead; when near the draw gate, he made a bad break, on which Bob Logic came up, and they kept well together, passed the quarter, when Dan broke again, and Bob took the lead, which he maintained to the three-quarter; and they came in this in 2 61. As Bob came in at the first mile, he made a bad break, and Daniel went in front in gallant style, and the other rallied in full force, but without success, and broke again at the quarter, which threw his chances out, notwithstanding he made a bold push for it; and they kept thus round the top, and D. Webster came in ahead completing the two miles in 6 50.

For the second heat, it was five to three on Daniel. Bob led the way, both well together; at the quarter they were neek and neck, which they maintained to the haif liere it was evident that Daniel was only abiding his time, and he came in front at the end of the first mile, six or eight lengths shead, in 2 55. Shortly after, Bob made a bad break, which satisfied all that his chance was out, by losing some five or six lengths. Ten dollars te a drink was now offered on Daniel, but no takers. Daniel kept going round the top; but just after passing the three quarters, made a bad break, which gave the other a slight advantage, but not so much so not be of any value. The pace was evidently slow, comparatively speaking. At the draw gate, Daniel took it easy; the other just made his distance, and the former came in 166.

the draw gate Daniel took it easy; the other just made his distance, and the former came in 166.

Movements of Travellers.

The arrivals yesterday were more considerable than those on Sunday, but not by any means equal in proportion to the corresponding days of lass week. This is generally the period of the season that the Canadian merchants visit the city, but with those with whom we have conversed, there appears to be a decided disinclination to encounter a repetition of the dangers of the Hudson, and some prefer the safer and more circuitous route by Boston, to reach their destinations. Under these circumstances, it is not unreasonable that travelling should be checked until a salutary reform in the management of owners, and competency of pilots upon the Hudson, is established, and that only by the stern interposition of penal enactments. There are at present of the books of the principal hotels, amongst others, the following names:—At the

American—Judge Constant, Hastings, E. Williams, Alabama; Lleut. Semmes, W. S. N.; G. L. Meighan, Geother of the Brownell, Hautford, Moset Knight, Alleghan; City; M. Seidle, Mexico; Mr. Robinson and Docto, Meigs, Philadelphia, A. J. Grey, Boston, Commodore Perry, U. S. frigate Macedonian; Capt. Tutnall, U. S. N. E. Watts, Naples; E. Vosce and J. Fratt, Msk no, Phila Season, Paliadelphia; A. J. Grey, Boston, Commodore Perry, U. S. frigate Macedonian; Capt. Tutnall, U. S. N. E. Watts, Naples; E. Vosce and J. Fratt, Msk no, Phila Season, Paliadelphia; L. Smith, Hartford, Geo. Lewis, Boston, J. Bushira, Paliadelphia; L. Smith, Hartford, Geo. Lewis, Boston, J. Bushira, Paliadelphia; L. Smith, Hartford, Geo. Lewis, Boston, J. Bushira, Paliadelphia; L. Smith, Hartford, Geo. Lewis, Boston, J. Bushira, Paliadelphia; L. Smith, Hartford, Geo. Lewis, Boston, J. Bushira, Paliadelphia; L. Smith, Hartford, Geo. Lewis, Boston, J. Bushira, Paliadelphia; L. Smith, Hartford, Geo. Lewis, Boston, J. Bushira, Paliadelphia, L. Smith, Hartford, Geo. Lewis, Boston, J. Bushira, Paliadelphia, L. Smi

Boston; J. L. Wadsworth, Goneva; Hon. M. Beemer, Boston.

Franklis-Woodman and Brown, Utloa; W. Mathewa Canada; Dr. Lunning, Hanover, Germany; H. Weston, Buffalo; E. Foster, A. Dany; H. D. Bigelow, Chicago, Ili; H. French, Cleveland, Ohio; Geo. S. Peterbone Phila. Sr. Georou's-W. M. Burt, Lompton; A. N. Brodlee, Mass., M. Hobbs, Pelham; C. W. Taompson, Cencord. Globs-Capt. Wynyard, British Army; E. Coiville England; J. Wilson, N. C.; R. R. Gurley, Washington, Howand's-W. H. Hunter, Charleston, S. C.; H. John son, Phila; Newton, McKean, B. staon; R. Hume, Columbia, Ohio; W. Scobie, Catskill; H. Freleigh, Canada; B. Amsden, Republic, Ohio.

Wavenley-John W. Halo, Boston; Messrs. Day & Perry Frav.; Stone & Farley, Phila, Mejor Coates, Buffalo; T. P. Hayle, Troy.

Emigration Westward - Almost every granus.

EMIGRATION WESTWARD — Almost every steamer which arrives here from the Ohio, brings a large number of immigrants from the old States, who are secking homes in the new. The rich prairies and fertile bottom lands in the West, are fast becoming settled, and now, we presume, full one haif of the American population is on this side of the Alleghanies. The resources of this great Valley have scorefy begun to be developed, and there is still ample inducement for the young ane enterprising agriculturist and artisen to make this Valley his home. The time is not distant when justice to the West will not be begged for as a favor, but taken as a right—St. Leuis Era. April 15.

EMIGRATION TO CUBA .- The Queen of Spain ha Exignation to Cura.—The Queen of Saain has thought fit to authorize the admission and conduction to the Island of Cuba, of all such individuals whose desire may be to exablab themselves in that Island, and contribute either at laborers or mechanice, towards the newly adopted system of white colonization. All persons or families, therefore, who are desirous of emigrating to that beautiful Island, are requested to present them selves at the office of the Consuls, where, upon due demonstration of their quiet and peaceable habits, they will be inscribed on the list now open, and their passports with all other necessary papers, will in due time be delivered to them free of obarge. Important from St. Domingo.

[Correspondence of the Hereld] MIRAGOANE, April 12, 1845. Miragoane, April 12, 1845.

There is great excitement here at present, caused by a plot attempted by Ex-President Rivere and his followers, the mulattoes, to raise a revolt in the island. Providentially for the country, the secret correspondence was discovered before he landed, and a large number of the conspirators were arrested with letters about them. Some were shot, and the others are in prison awaiting trial. A few days ago, Rivere attempted to land at a small town near Jeremic, but was warned off by his friends. On the 10th, news came of his appearance off Jacmel, under foreign colors. After receiving a pilot, he went away with him. The government has issued a proclamation offering \$19,000 reward for the head of Rivere. The National Guard was called out, armed and equipped for war, and, at the beat of drum, to assemble before the Commandment; and any that were absent would be considered as favorable to Rivere, and treated accordingly. Forces are stationed on the fort and all prominent places. An embargo was put on all Haytien vessels on the 3d, in this and all other places in the Southern department of the island. If Rivere should land, the blacks are determined to rise and kill all the mulatioes. They threaten to destroy the whole of the mixed blood population, which is quite numerous. The government is sending out vessels in all directions, full of armed men.

Business very dull Coffee scarce; and market well stocked with all kinds of American produce. Yours, &c. J. F. There is great excitement here at present, caused

Mayaguez, P. R.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]
MAYAGUEZ, P. R. Agril 10, 1845. DEAR Sin:-Since my last respects, there has raged a regular fever in the produce market, and sugars that sold for 2f to 2f, at the commencement of the crop, command now 4c, and much sought for. There is no advance in ordinary grades,

which are entirely taken for Europe at 2½c, although the demand is very brisk. Molasses is in great demand, and although \$12|000 qs., is the nominal rate, there is a decided upward tendency. You will thus perceive that the advance here has fully kept pace with the advance is the States. American produce of every description abundant and dull. Lumber, staves, hoops, shooks, provisions, &c., and sales are made with difficulty at very low rates. at very low rates.

Yours respectfully,

G.W. G.

Yours respectfully, G. W. G.

True, yet Misplaced Appention.—In the Boston Municipal Court, on Friday, Sophia Hunt, a handsome and intelligent appearing young girl, apparently should be years of age, was tried on an indictment for having in pessession, with intent to utter and pass the same, two counterfest \$10 bills of the Hudson River Sank, in the State of New York. It appeared that the fair prisoner had received the bills from a young man to whom also was attached—yet by no means whatever could sho be induced to reveal his same, even to her counsel, or in any other manner to discover him to the application of law. She was formerly from Vermont, and has for a short time past worked at the trade of a milliner in Soston. Her appearance in court was artless and interesting, and excited the sympathy of all; yet she preserved a calm sell-possession during the trial. The evidence showed that the defendant offered one of the bills at the shoe store of Mr. S. S. Holton, in Court street, in payment for some shoes which she wished to purchase—that after inquiring of a broker, he told her the money was bad, and she remarked that she knew of whom she had it, and should not offer it elsswhere; she went out, and in about an hour afterwards attempted to pass the same bill, for the same purpose as before, at another store, who refused to take it. Mr. Holton having suspicions of her intention, marked the bill, and also employed persons to watch her movement; and after she had thus offered it a second time, she was taken in custody. She was found guity.

FURS AND SKINS.—Upwards of seven thousand skins of Bear, Fox, Deer and Coon passed through the city last week, having been collected by an enterorising company of young men from Urbana, in a tour of two or three months among the hills and broken lands in the South western parts of Virginis. After a process of cleansing and dressing with the hair on, at Urbana, they will be taken to New York for sale, and will ultimately find a market in the Russum possessions on the Northwest coast; for clothing for the inhabitants residing in that region.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

WESTERN LANDS.—The Green Bay Republican says it is authorized to state that in all probability the lands on the west side of Fox river, recently surveyed by the direction of the General Land Office, will be brought into market in July or August next. These lands embraces some of the finest timbered lots in the Territory, the soil is excellent, the water privileges abundant, and the whole is contiguous to a market.

RABINEAU'S WARM AND COLD SALT WATER BATHS, toot of Debrosses street. North River.—
We called at this establishment in our rambles yesterday, and were much pleased with the spearance of order, quiet, and neatness which every where pervades the premises. The dimensions of this floating palace are about thirty by eighty reet. A magnificent saloor (on both sides of which the baths are arranged.) fills the interior, and is furnished in a style of eastern luxuriousness and comfort. The water here is perfectly transparent—as clear, in fact, as the Croton.—Our citizens seem to be unaware of the immense importance of daily bathing—but when we consider that the skin is the largest, and, perhaps, the most important of the living tissues—a large breathing apparatus—it can no longer be doubted. Mr. Rabineau has elegant apartments for ladies, and the best of attendance; and we cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of our readers.

New Corron Mills—The new Globe cotton mill, to be erected on Independence street, is to be 300 feet long. The contract for the entire maronry of the building, we understand has been taken by Mr. Al bert Courrier, whose energy and skill will no doubt drive the work to a successful and speedy completion.—New-buryport Herald.

What Plensurable Emotions does not a well executed portrait of a woman excite in the mind of any prisea whose last for the flue a to may be even uncultivated; but how much greater is the almiration excited by the living and levely original, especially if the lule's face in fee from spot or blemish. Gourand's Raisian Medicated Seop is the only riccle known to chemistre which will effect asily remove every vestige of those additude disfigurements of the skin, which is pear in the shape of tau, pimples, freckies, sallowness, surburn, &c. &c. Gourand's wooderful Poudres Subtiles, are certained. Seoperated a Laquid Projetable Raings gives a resplendation of case type fluory, but from any part of the human frames of content of the fluory him from any part of the human frames of content of the fluory him from any part of the human frames of content of the fluory himself of the sallowness. Whiteness and soft the possession of every content of the fluority of the possession of every content of the fluority of the fl

Songs for the People—No. 12:

Air—Happy Land.

Happy face, happy face, wha e'er my fate in life may be still stain for ther l'in vain, of all errotions I am free, face of clear and healthy akin, face of youth and branty.

Althould know whose face is tan'd, that to use Jone's Scap is thy duty.

Woadrons Soap, b'essed Soap, without thee beauty all would start and homely's hope, still drive pimples all away. Whenever my face is freekled o'r with aunburn, tanor pimples, I've no fear, for thou art near, to clear my skin and dimples. I've no fear, for thou art near, to clear my skin and dimples. I've no fear, for thou art near, to clear my skin and dimples. I've no fear, for thou art near, to disguement of or discolored akin, nothing has syer acted as chermicity as the genning Jones's Islain Chemical Soap. It mparts almost instantaneous sly to the skin a amouthness, a cicarness, and a softness truly reautiful. The clearer fact of fix are lience is that it is counterfeired in all directions; therefore, mind, get none but Jones's Soap, buy no where else but at the sign of the American is all size of the sign of the American is all size and the sign of the American is all size and the size of the size o umbers or von are cheated,) or 129 Fulton street, brooklyn, tate street, Boton, To make the hoir grow, to stop it falling off, to cure the sourf or dandauff, to make light, red or siev has grow naturally fine, ark and beautiful—to diese hars's rough, dry or bad hair, othing has ever been invented so coronment, so beautiful—so neithinless and so much edunized, as Jones' Hair Restorat vector dressing the harst is helper than the common trastically for dressing the harst is helper than the common trastically diese to the size of the american Eagle, (2 Chubam size the 21 Broadway, or 13 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 8 hts est, B. ston, 8 Ledger Buildings, Philasel, his.

Sick Hendache, "It should be a emambered dataick headache in all caves, proceed from a disordered stome hand a corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's indian Vegetable fills are a certain cure force ery description of headach, because they cleanes the body from those movide humors with it, if conf. ed to the stomach, are the cause of names and sickurss, want of appetite, disagreeable tate in the mouth, bed breath, wanting of the pens, decade beth, and many other dat easing compraints; and when taken into the circulation and thrown apon the various parts of the body, give ise to every melady incident to man. Four or five of said indian Vegenble Fills, taken once it wenty-four hours, will, in a short time, put a complete stopt its headache—at the suns time the diges two organs will be stored to a healthy tone and its blood so completely purified that suck headacte; or disease of any kind, will be, in a mark, impossible. stored to a hastiny tone and the country to that sick backets, or disease of any sind, will be, in a matrix imposs le Brwanz or Countraptits—The public are cautioned gunat in mitation eric e, outled in august, and called Light veil indian Vegetable fill.

The only certainty of getting the right medicine is to perhase at the right place, No. 286 Green ich street, New Virk, and in all cues se particular to sak for Wright's Indian Vegetable Fills.

N. B.—Bewer of all sognitude countries of P. Ills.

N. B.—Bewer of all sognitude countries of P. Ills.

Bent's lintr Restorative, at his Agency, 67

Dalley's Magical Path Extractor, at his gency, 52 Walker stord, first store from broadway.

Stedioni Notice— the Autorities and Pharmacy, existinged the Suppression of Quarkery, in the Curp of all diseases, with resident appear on the fourth page and last column of the W. RICHARUSON, M. D. Agent Office and Cannot in Norms of the College 35 Nassau at All P'ellactet praise encourage in the first surface of the surface music or used to be only outborized Agents. Ziob. 1 Co., 3 techne Building, Third street, more thereaut. From 75 c. nts a month, including the Sunday ower; or 65 centiclear it; delivered free of charge in any part of while depictional country of the surface copies for sale as bove, deliv, at 1 o'clock-Price.

Dings copies for fair as cove, unity, and covery Sarurday mean of price 6% cents, or \$3 for anams, delivered in any part of histolical phase, rec of postage of \$7 All the new and cheap Publications for take at their establishment, as soon as issued, wholesale and rectilized the property of the paper, they illustrate the mean of the property of the paper, they had city, affording a glasship medium to advertisers. Advertisements handed to the agent as half past, i p'clock, will entre pour is the Herald sext test.

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MONEY MARKET

Monday, April 28-5 P. M. The stock market was very heavy to-lay, and prices for nearly every stock in the list fell off. Stonington deior nearly every stock in the list fell off. Stonington declined her cent; Harlem h. Vicksburg h. Morris Canal h. Mohawk h. Canton h. Leng Island h. Farmers' h. Pennsylvania h. h. h. S. Kentucky, Illinois, Wilmington, U. S. Bank, Norwich and Worcester, and Eric Railroad, closed firm at Saturday's prices.

The American Exchange Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable on an after the 5th of May.

5th of May.

ending the 26th inst., were as follows:—

To West Indies. , 100 bales.
East Indies , 188 "
South America , 2740 "
Gibraltar , 28 "

We are able to give the official returns of the value of the exports from this port for the first quarter of the past three years. It will be seen that there has been a great ling off in the month of March this year compared

with last. With last.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE DISTRICT OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEARS 1843, 1844 APD 1845.

1847 1844 APD 1845.

Jan's, 233, 348 8 1, 237, 467 7 117, 84 1, 250, 819 — 1, 467, 935 Feb'y., 161 671 1, 155 949 87, 279 1, 865, 245 — 1, 758, 235 Mar., ... 245, 121 1, 48, 370 359, 191 3, 565, 230 269, 163 2, 40, 940 Total.\$6:0,063 \$4.875.286 \$563,491 \$6,351,252 \$269,162 \$5 266,321 Bro't down, 660,063 \$63,491

\$5,515,339 \$6 9 5,846 \$5,535,483
A comparison of the value of exports for these quarters, shows an increase from 1843 to 1844 of \$1,400,487, and a decrease from 1844 to 1845 of \$1,390,368. The value of the exports for the first quarter of 1845 was nearly the same as that for the corresponding quarter in 1843. In April, 1844, the exports were valued at \$3,022,721. The exports for the first three weeks of the same month this

reduce the difference about two hundred thousand dol-lars, being a decrease in the exports for the month compared with the corresponding period last year, of about five hundred thousand dollars. The trade between the Unimd States and Great Britain is

The trade between the United States and Great Briain is gradually increasing, notwithstanding the rapid increase of our domestic manufactures, and a decline in the importa-tion into this country of many of the manufactures of Great Britain. The trade between the two countries is, however, becoming more favorable to the United States, and a pre-servation of the peace of the two nations will ensure an extension of this trade, and a demand for our cotton, be youd the anticipations of the most sanguine. Great Britain is the largest foreign customer for the three great staples of this country, cotton, tobacco and flour, although the quantity taken of the latter article is not large, nevertheless she is our best foreign customer. Of the exports from this country for the past three years, the greatest table showing the total import and export of the United States, with the amount exported to and imported from Great Britain.
VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITE
BTATES.

Francis

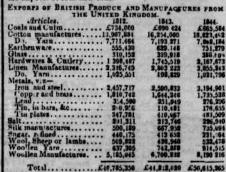
It will be seen by this table that the exports from the

United States to Great Britain, for nine months, ending June 30, 1943, amounted to nearly one half the total value of exports from this country, and for the same period the imports from Great Britain were a larger per cent of the aggregate, than in any previous year. The value of the imports into the United States from Great Britsin has been steadily declining since 1840, while the exports to Great Britain, in proportion to the aggregate export of the country, have been since 1840 much larger than in

the country, nave been since 10.00 industry and any previous years.

The exports of the principal agricultural products of the United States, for the nine months ending June 30, 1843, amounted to \$64,868,121, of which \$43,324,888 were exported to Great Britain and dependencies, and \$21,542, 283, to other countries. Of the exports of cotton, which are included in the above amount, \$36 800,880, out of an exportation of \$49,119,817 of that staple. These facts give us some idea of the importance to this country of its trade with Great Britain, and it would be well to consi der the position of the commercial relations of the people of both countries, when any political question is tated endangering the peace of the two countries. Although the foreign trade of the United States is a very mall item compared with the internal or domestic trade of the country, a very necessary outlet is given to our urplus productions by this external demand, which seems to enhance the value of the bulk of products left in

While the exports from Great Britain to the United States have been steadily declining, the aggregate experts from the Kingdom have been increasing. We senex a statement showing the declared value of the exports of the principle articles of British and Irish prothe exports of 1842 and 1843.



Total £10,785,350 £41,813,420 £50,615,265 The increase in the exportation of cotton, linen, silk and woollen manufactures, forms the principal items of

the additional value of exports.

The imports into Great Britain of the three principal articles of consumption for 1843 and 1844, according to an official statement, were as annexed :-

an official statement, were as anuexed:

IMPORTATION OF COPPER, WHEAT AND SUGARS INTO THE
UNITED KINGDOM, YLARS ENDING JAN. 5.

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1000 - 1 833,271 were entered for home consumption, paying a duty of 064,8611. Of the augur imported 2 444,511 cwts were the produce of the British possessions in America, and 788,039 of foreign countries. The quantity of beriev imported was 1,021 967 quarters, realizing a duty of 204,6061 : of outs, 302,091 quarters, realizing a duty of 77,9101; of pees, 113 078 quarters, realizing a duty of 38 8671; and of beans, 154,532 quarters, realizing a duty of 71,1811. The of ocale, 194,692 quarters, realizing a duty of 71,181l. The quantity of fix and tow, of hemp and fix imported in 1841, amounted to 1,800,309 cwts, preducing 7,010l. The plam silks and sating of Europe realized 86,960l; the figurd or brocaded, \$2,780l; the striped gauzes, 18,892l; the plain velvets, 15,362l; and other sorts, 63,626l. The quantity of rum imported was 3,120,125 gallons, producing a revenue of 1,018,868l; the quantity of brandy, 1,509,634 (allows, producing 1,168 3164; and that of Geneva, 380,093 (allows, producing 17,068). The quantities of tea imported vere 52 797 765 l's, realizing 4 524 6131. The imported tumanufactured t. bacco amounted to 33 812 514 lbs., pre-uciog 3 363,3861. The cotton weel imported was 5,775,663 wts., ot which 4,981,398 cwts. were foreign. The duty chiefied was 681,9131. The imports of live stock have greatly increased. The imports of foreign cheese and outter have also increased, and those two articles of food lone produce a revenue of 303,9391. The net produce of 2 574 103t in 1543 The total number of vessels employ. 4 in the toreign or de of the U. it d Kingdom which en--red inwards in 1844 on a stort to 21.999 (tounege 2,131, 134) and the total pers her cleared cut wards reusels employed in the counting trade of the United King-'em during the year 1844 was respectively 188,805, mcauring 10,044,707 tons, entered inwards; and 145,242, measuring 11,684,961 tons, cleared outwards.